The expert Gardener:

OR,

A Treatiſe containing certaine neceſſary, ſecret, and ordinary knowledges in Grafting and Gardening: with divers proper new Plots for the Garden.

Alſo ſundry expert Directions to know the time and ſeaſon when to ſow and replant all manner of Seeds. With divers remedies to deſtroy Snails, Canker-wormes, Moths, Garden-Fleas, Earth-wormes, Moles, and other Vermine.

Faithfully collected out of ſundry Dutch and French Authors.

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Certaine common Inſtructions how the Stumpe muſt be choſen, whereupon you will graffe or plant.

EVery diligent Houſholder who will plant, ſhould uſe thereto a convenient place, to the end that the wilde beaſt chaw not, nor paire the Plants; or if they be yong, wholly eat in pieces: which to avoid, is needfull to be in a towne or cloſed Orchard where there is not too much ſhadow, but a ſweet ground well muckt, tilled and turned.

Every Plant will have foure things:

Firſt moiſtneſſe, ſo that the ſeeds or ſtumpe bee moiſt or green.

Secondly a convenient place, which hath ſuch earth as will lightly be rubbed to pouder, and that Sun may come to it: for where there is filthy lome, a lean ground, or ſandy, dry, burnt, or ſalt ground, there is nothing good to be planted, to have any continuance: nevertheleſſe where the ground is lean, there you muſt give more dung; in a fat ground not ſo much. Take heed the ground be not too moiſt nor too dry: and muck the trees with hogs dung.

Thirdly, a mediate water or nouriſhing moyſtneſſe, therefore be thoſe Orchards beſt which are ſcituated between two waters, for thoſe that are placed by a water ſide remaine ſtill yong and fruitfull, and have commonly the bark ſmoother and thinner than the others. And thoſe trees are more fruitfull than others which are planted in a valley, or in the lower part of a deepe hill: for from thoſe hills may come to them nouriſhment and moiſtneſſe, and the ground which is ſo ſcituated is very fruitfull. But he that cannot get for his trees ſuch a ground, muſt with all diligence ſeeke to bring to his trees a little ſpring or pond, of which the trees may ſometimes finde ſome reviving, and if you may not have any of thoſe, and have a garden who by it ſelf is naught, the trees will grow with thicke roots, which hindereth the growing of them, and drieth them at length.

Fourthly, The aire is required, which muſt be agreeable to them, and of complexion to beare; for there be ſome trees that doe proſper in all aires, to wit, apple and peare, cherry and plum-trees. Some will have a cold aire, to wit Cheſſenut trees; & ſome a very warme aire, as the palme and pepper trees: therefore they be rare with us. That plant which hath theſe foure things ſhall proſper: and if they want one or more of theſe foure things, they wil decay, and their proſpering periſh.

At what time trees ought to be planted and ſet.

ALL kind of trees may be planted, tranſported, and cut in March, but it is better to turn them in October, for then the froſt hurteth them not ſo much

much as at other times: for learned men ſay, that in dry townes and warm countries they plant in October or November, and that in moiſt townes and cold vallies they plant in February or March: in none other time may you plant or graffe. When you will plant or ſet againe wild ſtumps, if there be any thing broken at the root, cut it off. Euery plant muſt be ſet two foot one from another, or at the leaſt one foot, eſpecially when they ſhould beare ſtrong fruits: likewiſe when thou wilt ſet ſtrong ſeeds, as nuts, almonds and peaches. When a man will plant two ſtumps, ſo muſt they be of two yeare old, except the vine.

Theſe things you muſt underſtand of thoſe plants or ſtumps which are planted with roots.

How the ſtumps and plants muſt be prepared and dreſſed, which you will plant.

THe plant or ſprout you muſt cut round about, ſo that you leave the very end of it, and put it then into an hole, but if the ſtump be great, cut it clean off, and then put only the undermoſt part into a hole, long or ſhort as you will: but if you find two ſtumps growne together, you may cut the leſſer away. And above all things you muſt take heed that the ſprout grow upright, and if it will not, you muſt conſtraine it, and tie it to a ſticke.

Here follow certaine inſtructions how the trees muſt be kept, and how you muſt labour them.

SOme trees will have a fat ground, as Figge trees and Mulberrie trees, and ſome leane ground, but

all trees be in that point equall, that they will have in the top dry ground, and in the bottome moiſt earth.

2 In harveſt you muſt uncover the roots of the trees ſo deep, that they may partly be ſeene, and lay dung upon them, which dung muſt be diſſolved of raine in the ground, that it may come to the roots, which mucking giveth good increaſe to the roots.

3 If the ground wherein the trees ſtand bee too ſandy, then mixe among it faire and new lome: and if it be too lomy then mixe amongſt it ſand in place of mucke, the which you muſt not only doe hard by the tree, but alſo foure or fiue foot off from it round about the tree, according as the tree is in bignes, or that the roots are large and great.

Such diligence giueth to the trees great help, for their nouriſhment and ſtrength is thereby renewed. Hereafter you ſhall underſtand, whereby to know the fruitfull ſoile.

4 In the fat ground the ſtumps whereupon you wil graf, muſt be left long, but in leaſt ground ſhort.

5 The plants of trees from their youth, till three yeres muſt not be cut nor ſhred, but they may bee tranſported, and if they be too weak you may pricke ſticks next unto them.

6 Diligent regard muſt be taken, that no ſprouts ſpring out of the ſtump, which might take the nouriſhment from the tree ſprouts, and thoſe boughes which ſpring from the root of the tree at the firſt planting.

7 When thou perceiueſt the yong trees to waxe weake, then uncover the roots and put other freſh ground to them.

8 If the ground be neither too ſoft nor too hard, then may you chuſe all kind of ſtumps in February for to plant, when the green juice is diſperſed in the bark, but when the ground is too hard, then the ſwet holes or pores of the root doe remaine cloſed and ſtopped, ſo that they cannot draw to them their nouriſhment, ſuch hardnes of the ground or earth, hindereth the aire and moiſtnes which commeth from beneath upward, for it cannot be pearſed of the ſofr ſprouts, with the ſmall heat which is beneath, therfore you muſt come to help them with a ſpade, for with a plough you will neuer come to an end, becauſe of the root.

9 There is great diligence to bee taken for preſeruing of the trees, when they begin to grow great, to ſcrape from the barke all rudeneſſe, which is don, when you take from them all ſuperfluitie, & ſprouts which come out of the tree. You may cut them in February.

10 It is good for the trees to mucke them often, and moderatively to water their roots.

Alſo to cleaue the roots, and lay ſtones into them, to the end they may revive againe of the drineſſe which they have ſuffered, or of the barrennes of the ground, or when the young planted trees for the great heat will periſh. Alſo when immoderate heat is, then you muſt help them with turning of the ground, and, with watering, but the water wherewith you ſhould water them, muſt not be altogether freſh nor cold, or newly drawne out of the ſpring, but out of a ditch, pond, or well, or any other foule ditch water, or with ſpring water, which hath ſtood long in the ſunne, or put a little dung in the water, and ſtirre

it

it once or twice well about, and the water wil be fat, wherwith water your trees. You may alſo keep them with ſhadowes and ſtraw from the heat: or elſe put (in great heat) fat green herbs at the ſtump, tempred with loame: ſome anoint the ſtumpe (toward the South or Mid-day) with chalke, ſome with oile, or with any other ointment that cooleth.

11 When you would tranſpoſe a plant, or have wilde ſtumps digged out to plant again, then mark the part which ſtandeth towards the South of mid-day, and put it ſo againe when you graffe it.

How to keep plants, ſtumps, or trees, from the wilde beaſts, that they hurt them not.

WHere the path of the beaſt is free and remedileſſe, there muſt be put poles, and with thornes the ſame yong trees muſt be incloſed.

That the Deeres ſpoile them not.

TAke the piſſe of a Deere and anoint the Tree therewith.

That the Hares do not hurt them.

SPet in thy hand, and anoint the ſprouts therewith, and no Hare will hurt them.

Here

Here follow some instructions of graffing.

FIrst you must know that imping, graffing, and setting, is all one thing.

The imping sprous must be young and new, with great bodies, and many eies: for where many and great buds be, that is a token, that is of a strong fruit.

2 The imping sprouts must be broken off at the sun rising, although that those of the other side broken off grow likewise: yet those of the other side are most naturall and temperate of heat: Some country clownes beleeve, that if you in cutting the sprouts turn them upside downe, that they will never grow right, but be crooked.

3 All graffing and imping is don by putting one

into another by a faſt binding, that the little ſprout may ſpread his boughs to the ſtump or tree, wherein it is graffed, that ſo it may become one tree.

4 Ouer, yong imps (which are ſo weake that they will breake before they be put into the earth, or into the ſtump) are naught, and therefore they may not be imped or ſet.

5 When you impe upon a houſe, or fruit tree, the fruit will be far better: But if you cut of a Garden tree a branch, and imp into it one of his own ſprouts, it will bring forth fruit of another taſte, forme and bigneſſe: for imping maketh all the diuerſities in peares, apples, and other fruits.

6 It is far better to impe low in the ſtumpe, than in the top in the high branches: yet nevertheleſſe if you will make of wilde apple trees garden trees, you may impe them upon the top.

7 In great trees which have a great bark, it is not ſo good to impe, for they take not to them ſo eaſily the veins of the roots which grow out of the young ſprouts, becauſe of their hardnes, & eſpecially when the imping ſprouts are too weake. Wherefore they which graffe trees muſt ſeek ſmal and yong ſtumps, wherein they find much liquor and little hardneſſe, and which may endure the binding.

8 It is beſt imping or graffing when the liquor is in the barke, if you have a great tree upon the which you would impe, and hath many branches, you may cut them all off, and impe into the ſtumps all kinde of boughs, ſuch as you pleaſe: but if the tree be over old, ſo that her boughes be ranckled, and her moiſtneſſe conſumed, then cut the tree cleane off, and let the ſtump ſtand a whole yeare: afterward take the

ſprouts

ſprouts which are ſprung out of that ſtumpe, and graffe them, and caſt the others away. Such a ſtump is like to bear, and therfore nouriſh as many ſprouts as you pleaſe: but if it be a wild ſtump, graft garden ſprouts upon it.

9 If you graffe a ſprout or bough upon a Hawthorne tree, that ſame bough will grow great, and the ſtumpe will remaine ſmall, therefore he that will impe upon ſuch a tree, ſee he cut it off by the roor, then will the imped ſprout and the ſtumpe grow all of one thickneſſe: but you muſt have ſtill regard that you Impe kinde upon kinde, as apples upon apples, peares upon peares: for he that graffeth ſtrange upon ſtrange, as peares upon apples, and apples on peares, and ſuch like, although it be don often for pleaſures ſake, yet will it not laſt: for the naturall nouriſhment is ſo, that it will hardly nouriſh a ſtrange kinde of fruit.

10 The tree which is graffed in February, in his fruits grow no wormes nor maggots.

11 When the imping ſprouts begin to proſper, and will not grow ſtreight and levell, then you muſt conſtrain them perforce, that they may grow orderly. Furthermore you muſt have a care to keepe the proſpering ſprouts well with ſticks from the wind, if they ſtand any thing high, and eſpecially when they have ſtood a yeare or two, and where they are pricked in the ſtump, it is moſt needfull, as ſhall after appeare. And becauſe there be many and diuers waies to graffe and know how wild ſtumps & trees are to be made garden trees, we thought it good to ſet ſome of them here downe.

Diuers

Divers faſhions and waies of graffing there be.

HE that will extraordinarily graffe all manner of trees, he muſt know that the more one tree is liker another, the better it will proſper.

The firſt ſort of graffing is, when the ſprout is prickt between the barke and the wood of the ſtump; which muſt be don in May or Aprill, when the bark may eaſily be looſed from the tree, and is done after this ſort.

Firſt take a ſtump or tree, and cut him off with a ſharp Saw, knife, or ſuch like inſtrument, where he is ſmootheſt and cleereſt, and full of juice, and poliſh the place with the barke of the ſame tree which was cut off. Afterward tie the ſtump with a peece of barke, and then prick a hole between the bark of the tree with a prick of bone, elder wood, or yron, ſo that it cleave not; and then put in the place of the pricke, the ſprout, which you muſt have broken off a plaine and even tree, of a good kinde, and one yeare old, which you ſhall know by this: every branch have rinckled knots like the joynt of a mans finger, cut it at one ſide under the knot, ſo that you touch not the heart of the tree: and at the other ſide you muſt ſoftly looſe the barke, that the ſprout may ioyne very cloſe to the ſtump, then pull out the prick, and take the ſprout, and turn the greene barke to the barke of the ſtump, ſo that it may ſtand ſtrait.

The ſprout may be foure or five fingers, or eight at the moſt, high above the ſtump.

Of this ſort of imping, you may ſee two, three, or more, according to the bigneſſe of the ſtump, or as he

he can beare, provided alwaies that they ſtand at the leaſt the length of a finger one from another.

Afterward tie it faſt (with bark) together, and put over it good mucke, and tie over it a cloath, that no raine or aire may come between it and hurt it. This ſort of imping is commonly uſed in ſtumps, which are great and old trees, whoſe barke is thicke and ſtrong, as apple trees, pear trees, cherry trees, and willow trees, on which are imped oftentimes apples, alſo on figge trees, and cheſtnut trees.

Such grafting is alſo done in high ſtumps, and branches, which be great, but they muſt be well kept from the wind, that it do not breake them.

After this ſort you may graft many ſorts and kinds of pears upon one tree, but if you bring peares upon apples, or apples upon peares ſtumps, it will not laſt long, as afore is ſaid.

The firſt way of grafting proſpereth beſt, and hath a good continuance, there be many other ſorts of grafting, as followeth.

Another way of grafting is, when the ſtumps are cloven, and the ſprouts afterwards are put in, the which doe as followeth.

Take a yong tree which is ſcant of the bignes of a finger, and cut it ſmooth and even, & cleave it in the midſt, then take the ſprout which you wil impe, and cut it three ſquare, and at the one ſide leave the barke uncut, and then turne the ſame barke outward at the ſtump, and tie it faſt as I have taught, that the wind nor raine hurt him not.

Otherwiſe.

When the ſtump is uncovered and clean burniſht

at the ſoft place, then tie him faſt, that he cleave no further than to the length of your ſprout, which you muſt graffe upon him, and then leave the prick in it, then make your ſprout pointed like a pricke, ſo that the middle be not touched, then put it into the cleft, having clenſed the hole firſt with the point of a knife, ſo that one bark may touch the other, and outward one wood another, to the end the moiſture may have the more eaſier his courſe, then pull out the pricke, and that which remaines open and bare between the cleft and the ſprout, that bind well every where with the barke of the tree, or with hard preſſing with a little ſand, or with dung of an oxe, or with waxe, or with a linnen cloth waſhed in waxe, that no raine, winde, or wormes may hurt it. This helpeth much to keep the moiſtnes in, which commeth from the root, that it cannot breake out, but nouriſheth the better the new plant: but when the ſtumps are great, they bee cleaved after two waies. The firſt is, that you cut or cleave the tree with a knife at one ſide only, even to the heart, and that you graft into it but one ſprout. The other is, that you cleave it all over, and that you prick or graft on every ſide one ſprout, or one alone, and leave the other ſide without.

When the ſtumpe is but a little bigger, then the ſprout muſt neceſſarily be cloven in two, and you muſt graft but one ſprout into it, as is ſaid in the beginning.

This cleaving may be done in February, March, and Aprill, then it is good to cut them before they be greene, for to keepe them the better under the ground, in cold or moiſt places.

The

The third way of grafting.

THis ſort of grafting is very ſubtill, witty, and ready; and is done as followeth.

Go to a ſmooth apple or peare tree, in April, when the trees get liquor, and ſeeke a branch which hath greene eies, and ſee that the ſame be leſſe than your little finger, and teare it from the tree, and where you ſee that the greene ſprouts will come off, there cut them off wholly, and cleriſe the middle thereof, that the little red at the wood may turne about, and draw it not off, untill you come unto another good peare or apple tree, and ſeeke there another branch of the ſame bigneſſe that the other was, and cut it off, and take from it likewiſe the red, as far as you will put them againe, and looke where the branches join, that they may well ſit together upon the top, and tie the ſame place gently and well with a little barke, behinde and before, that the water may not hurt them: in the firſt yeare it bringeth forth leaves and branches, in the ſecond, floures, which you may break off, for the ſprout is yet too tender, ſo that it may beare no fruit, and in the third yeare it bringeth floures and fruit, and by this meanes you may graft divers kinds of pears and apples vpon one tree. I have likewiſe ſet ſuch ſprouts upon wilde ſtumps, and they have proſpered.

The fourth way of grafting is,

HOw buds are tranſported and bound upon another tree, like as a plaiſter is tied to a mans body: this ſort of grafting is called in Latine *Emplaſtrum*. Wee read of ſuch a ſort of grafting which is called in Latine *Abducellum*, and it is much like unto this ſort, wherefore we will only ſpeake of it, being done after this ſort.

When

When you ſee upon a great fruitfull bough, a bud which will proſper without doubt, and would ſt faine plant it upon another tree, take a ſharp knife, and lift the bark up two fingers bredth, that the bud be not hurt, then go to another tree, upon the which you will graft, and put into a convenient place, a like hole into the barke, and put the ſame bud with the bark into it, and tie it with dung (or with a clout which hath lien in a dunghill) over the cut, that it may be kept from the outward damage of weather, and for an eſpeciall nouriſhment and keeping of the inner juice: then cut off the branches round about it, that the mother may the better nouriſh the new ſon: within twenty daies after take away the band, ſo that you ſee that the ſtrange bud hath proſpered and joined himſelfe with the tree. This may be done in March when the bark commeth eaſily from the tree. Alſo in April, May, and Iune, and yet ſhe proſpereth both before and after a time, when you may conveniently find ſuch buds.

This ſort of planting proſpereth beſt in a willow tree or ſuch like, which is pierced through, and is done after this ſort.

The fifth way.

When you pierce a willow ſtick with a ſharp pierſer, ſee that betweene every hole be left the ſpace of one foot, and prick therein branches a little ſcraped, and put the ſticke into a ditch, ſo that the branches ſtand upright, one part of the ſticke remaining over the earth; and within a yeare after take it out of the ditch, and cut the ſtick aſunder, ſo find you the branches full of roots, and put euery one into a hole in the ground, and 'tis fit the holes were ſtopped with lome, or with waxe.

Some

Some do take in March a freſh Beech tree, which is of a mans thickneſſe, and pierce him ouerthwart with maine and great holes and ſmall holes till unto the lowermoſt barke, or quite through: then take ſprouts or boughes, which be as big and ſmall, that they may fit into the holes: and when you will put them into the Beech-ſtump, you muſt ſcrape the uppermoſt barke off, untill the greene, and no further: then the bough muſt remaine into the beech, the ſprouts muſt ſtand a foot or ſomwhat leſſe aſunder, then keep your beech ſtump with the ſprouts in a freſh ground, and skant a foot deep, you muſt firſt maime the ſprouts, that they may not flouriſh; then the next March enſuing, dig it out with the ſprouts, and cut it aſunder with a ſaw, and every block which is cut off with his branch, you muſt ſet in a freſh ground, and ſo they will bring forth the fruit the ſame yeare.

The ſixth Way.

This way teacheth how to graffe, that they may bring forth fruit the firſt yere, which do as follows.

Pare an old ſtumpe of what kind ſoever it be, the uppermoſt bark till to the lower green barke, a ſpan long or ſomewhat leſſe, which doe in harveſt in the wane of the Moone, and anoint it with Oxe dung and earth, and tie it with barke, and after in March when trees are tranſpoſed from one place to another then cut the ſame branch from the tree, and put it into the ground, and it wil bring fruit the ſame yere. I have ſeene that one hath prickt ſticks on *Alhallow* eve, in the earth, and hath pulled them out again upon *Chriſtmas* eve, and put boughes in the holes, and they have proſpered and come out.

The ſeuenth.

Pierce the top of a ſtump, which is not over ſmal, and draw a barke through it, and maime it with a knife, as far as it ſtandeth on the top, & in eight days after powre water upon it, that the top of the ſtump may cloſe. This muſt be done in harveſt, and in the March following cut it off from the tree, and bruiſe the top, & put it with the ſame earth in other ground.

The eighth Way.

Will you graffe a tree that the fruit bee without ſtones. Take a ſprout & graffe it into a great ſtump, with the thicker and lower part of the ſprout, then take the upper or thinner end of the ſprout, and cut it alſo fit to be graffed, and turne it downeward, and graffe it into the ſaid ſtump; and when the ſprout of both ſides proſpereth, cut it in the midſt aſunder, ſo that which is grown right upward with the tree, the fruit of it hath ſtones, but that which was the top of the ſprout that groweth contrary, brings forth fruit without ſtones. And if ſo be the turned ſprout proſper, you muſt break off the other, to the end that the turned ſprout doe not periſh, which you may try after this ſort: for oftentimes it commeth and proſpereth, and many times it is periſhed and ſpoiled.

How Cherries are to bee graffed, that they may come without ſtones.

WIll you make that Cherries grow without ſtones? pare a little Cherry tree of one yere old at the ſtump, and cleave it aſunder from the top to the root, which do in May, and make an Iron fit to draw the heart or marow from both ſides of the tree; then

then tie it faſt together and anoint it with Ox dung or lome, and within a yeare after, when it is growne and healed, goe to another little tree which is of the ſame kind, and which hath not yet brought fruit, and geaffe that ſame on the little tree, ſo ſhall that ſame tree bring his fruit without ſtones.

How a Vine is to be planted upon a Cherry tree.

PLant a Vine tree next unto a Cherry tree, and when it groweth high, then pierce a hole into the Cherry tree right above it, that the hole bee no bigger than the Vine is thick, and pare the upper barke of the Vine branch till unto the greene, ſo farre as it muſt go through the tree, & looke well to it that the branch of the Vine bee not bruiſed, and well anointed. You muſt not ſuffer any ſprouts to come out of the vine from the ground up, but unto the tree only, that which commeth out of the other ſide, let that ſame grow and bring fruit. Then the next March following, if the Vine proſper and grow faſt into the tree, then cut the Vine from the tree off, and anoint the place with diligence, and it will bring fruit.

How a grape of a Vine may be brought into a glaſſe.

WIll you make that a grape grow into a narrow glaſſe? take the glaſſe before the grape caſt her bloud, or while ſhe is little, and put her into the glaſſe, and ſhe will ripen in the glaſſe.

To graffe Medlers on a Peare tree.

IF you graffe a branch of a Medler upon a Peare tree, the Medlers will be ſweet and durable, ſo that you may keep them longer than otherwiſe.

How apples or other fruits may be made red.

IF you will graft upon a wild ſtump, put the ſprouts in Pikes bloud, and then graft them, and the fruit will be red.

Otherwiſe.

Take an apple branch, and graft it upon an alder ſtump, and the apples will be red. Likewiſe if you graft them upon cherry trees.

Of the Quince tree.

THe Quince tree commeth not of any grafting, but you muſt plucke him out by the roots, and plant him againe into a good ground or earth.

Otherwiſe.

The Quince tree requireth a dry & ſweet ground, and he proſpereth therein.

How to make that Quinces become great.

TAke a branch of a Quince tree when it hath caſt his bloud where a Quince groweth at, and put it into a pot, and ſet it into the ground, and let the Quince grow in it, and it will be very great.

And if you will ſhew ſome cunning therewith, cauſe to bee made a pot which hath a mans face in the bottome of it, or any other picture whatſoever, and when the quinces have bloſſomed, then bow the branch, and put the quince into the pot, and ſhe wil grow very bigge, in the ſhape of a man, which may alſo be done in pompons, mellons, cucumbers, and other earthly fruits.

The concluſion of graffing.

OVt of all the forewritten cauſes (gentle reader) is evidently ſhewne, that althou h every planting or grafting be better from like to like, and from kinde

kinde to kind, yet nevertheleſſe it agreeth alſo with contrary kinds, as now is ſaid, wherefore he that will exerciſe and uſe the ſame, and try divers kindes, he may ſee and make many wonders.

What ioy and fruit commeth of trees.

The firſt.

THe firſt is, that you plant divers & many kinds: for every houſholder who hath care to his nouriſhment, with all diligence cauſeth oftentimes, ſuch trees to be brought from forrein countries.

The ſecond.

The ſecond is, when the trees bee planted and ſet orderly and pleaſantly, they give no ſmall pleaſure to a man, therefore every one ſhould cut his trees orderly, and he that cannot, ſhould procure other men to do it, which know how to do it.

The third is of well ſmelling and ſpiced fruit.

Cleave a tree aſunder, or a branch of a fruitfull tree, to the heart or pith, and cut a piece out of it, and put therein poudred ſpices, or what ſpice ſoever you will, or what colour you will deſire, and tie a barke hard about it, and anoint it with lome and oxe dung, and the fruit will get both the ſauour and colour according to the ſpice you have put in it.

How ſower fruits be made ſweet.

WHich tree beareth ſower fruits, in the ſame pierce a hole a foot or ſomwhat leſſe above the root, and fill that with honey, and ſtop the hole with a haw-thorne branch, and the fruit will bee ſweet.

How trees ought to be kept when they wax old.

WHen trees loſe their ſtrength and vertue for age, & the branches break off for the weight of the fruit, or when they wax barren for lack of moiſture, that they beare not fruit every yeare, but ſcant every other or third yeare, you muſt cut ſome of his heavy branches, which he can little nouriſh, which is done to the end hee might keep ſome moiſtneſſe to himſelfe for his nouriſhment, for elſe the moiſtneſſe would go all into his branches.

Wheteby you may mark whether you muſt give them, or take away from them branches, according to their nouriſhment, and as the earth where ſhee ſtandeth can abide, that is, you muſt leave them ſo much as will nouriſh them, and no more, which if you doe not, the trees will bring ſo little fruit, that your labour will not be recompenſed.

Which cutting of trees may be done from the beginning of November till to the end of March, in warme countries. But it is more naturall to be done from the time that the leaves fall, till the time that they begin to grow greene againe, except where the froſt is very great and ſharp.

How trees muſt be kept from divers ſickneſſes, and firſt how to keep them from the Canker.

WHen the Canker commeth in any tree, he becommeth barren and dry, for it mounteth from the ſtumps into the top, and when it taketh a peare or apple tree, the bark will be black and barren thereabouts, which muſt be cut off with a knife, to the freſh wood, and then the place muſt be anointed with Oxe dung, and tied with barke, ſo that neither wind nor rain may hurt it.

Againſt

Againſt worms which muſt be driven out of the tree.

IT happeneth oftentimes, that the ſuperfluities of moiſtneſſe in the trees breaketh out like as ſometimes to a man or beaſt betweene the fleſh and skin: and when that beginneth to rot, wormes grow out of it, which takes his ſtrength away: wherfore mark.

When the barke of a tree at any time ſwels, cut it preſently open that the poiſon may runne out, and if you find already wormes in it, draw them out with a little yron hooke.

How the wormes are to be killed, if they bee already growne into the tree.

IF you will kill the worms which grow in the tree, take pepper, lawrell, and incenſe, and mingle all well together with good wine, and pierce a hole into the tree downeward, to the pith or heart of the tree, and poure this mixture into it, and ſtop it with a hawthorne, and the wormes will die.

Otherwiſe.

Take aſhes or duſt and mingle it with ſallet oyle, anoint the trees therewith, and the wormes will die.

Otherwiſe.

Take poudred incenſe when you graffe, and bring it betweene the barke of the ſtump, which you will graffe, and no wormes will eat the fruit.

When a tree in many places becommeth changable becauſe of wormes, or ſuperfluous humors. Cleave the tree at ſome end from the top of the ſtump to the earth, that all the foule liquors may come out and dry. Alſo when a tree becomes ſicke becauſe of evill humors or fault of ground, ſo that he becommeth worme-eaten, or brings no fruit, take

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the earth away from the root, and put other ſweeter in the place, and pierce a great hole in the ſtump, and put therein a pinne of Oake, and it helpeth.

A remedy againſt Caterpillers.

ALl kinde of Caterpillers which eat the greene, and bloſſomes of the tree, doe hurt them very much, ſo that thereafter may come no fruit.

Therefore their eggs which lie hidden, as it were in a cobwebbe, muſt diligently be ſearched, and burned from the boughes, before they bring forth other Caterpillers, which do in December, Ianuary, and February.

Some were wont to breake them off, and tread them with their feet, but therwith they be not wholly killed. The fire conſumeth all things, and therfore it is beſt to burne them.

Againſt the Piſmires or Ants, when they will hurt the yong trees.

CVt the leaves off which are eaten or poiſoned of the Ants or Piſmires, and where there is any thing made uncleane in the top of the tree, of thoſe little worms, that rub in pieces with your hands, that it may not ſtaine the other leaves, and that the yong ſprouts may grow up without any hinderance.

How to keepe the Piſmires from the trees.

FIrſt make a juice of an herbe, called *Portabaca*, and mix it with vineger, and ſprinckle the ſtump therewith, or anoint the ſtumpe with wine dregs. Some take a little weake pitch, but very thinne, that it may not hurt the tree.

Another

Another inſtruction.

TAke a little bundle of cotton, wooll, flax, or towe, and lay it about the ſtump, and tie likewiſe a bundle above, about the ſtump, and draw it out a little, and the Piſmires can do no hurt: or put about the ſtump bird-lime.

In what time of the harveſt the fruit muſt be gathered.

THe fruits are not altogether at one time gathered, for they are not ripe all at once, as ſome pears which ſhew the ripeneſſe by the colour, thoſe ſhould be gathered in Summer, and if you let them ſtand too long, they will not laſt.

Peares which are ripe in harveſt, thoſe may be gathered in October, when the weather is cleare & dry: in harveſt in the increaſe of the moon, fruits may be gathered.

A ſhort inſtruction very profitable and neceſſary for all thoſe that delight in gardening, to know the times and ſeaſons when it is good to ſow and replant all manner of ſeeds.

CAbbages muſt be ſowne in February, March, or April, at the waning of the Moone, and replanted alſo in the decreaſe thereof.

Cabbage Lettuce, in February, March, or Iuly, in an old Moone.

Onions and Leeks muſt be ſowne in February or March, at the waning of the moone.

Beets muſt be ſowne in February, or March, in a full moone.

Coleworts white and greene in February, or March, in an old moone, it is good to replant them.

Parſneps muſt be ſown in February, April, or Iune, alſo in an old moone.

Radiſh muſt be ſown in February, March, or Iune, in a new moone.

Pompions muſt be ſowne in February, March, or Iune, alſo in a new moone.

Cucumbers and Mellons muſt be ſown in February, March or Iune, in an old moone.

Spinage muſt be ſowne in February or March, in an old moone.

Parſley muſt bee ſowne in February or March, in a full moone.

Fennell and Anniſeed muſt be ſown in February or March, in a full moone.

White Cycory muſt be ſown in February, March, Iuly or Auguſt, in a full moone.

Cardus Benedictus muſt be ſowne in February, March or May, when the moone is old.

Baſill muſt be ſowne in March, when the moon is old.

Purſlane muſt be ſowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Margeram, Violets and Time, muſt bee ſowne in February, March or April, in a new moon.

Floure-gentle, Roſemary and Lavander, muſt bee ſowne in February or Aprill, in a new moone.

Rocket and Garden creſſes, muſt be ſowne in February in a new moone.

Savell

Savell muſt bee ſowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Saffron muſt be ſown in March, when the moone is old.

Coriander and Borage muſt be ſown in February or March, in a new moone.

Hartshorne and Samphire muſt be ſowne in February, March or April, when the moone is old.

Gilly-floures, Harts eaſe, & Wall-floures, muſt be ſowne in March or April, when the moon is old.

Cardons and Artochokes muſt be ſown in April or March, when the moone is old.

Chickweed muſt be ſowne in February or March, in the full of the moone.

Burnet muſt be ſowne in in February or March, when the moone is old.

Double Marigolds muſt be ſowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Iſop and Savorie muſt be ſowne in March, when the moone is old.

White Poppey muſt bee ſowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Palma Chriſti muſt be ſowne in February, in a new moone.

Sparages and Sperage is to be ſowne in February, when the moone is old.

Larks foot muſt bee ſowne in February, when the moone is old.

Note that at all times and ſeaſons, Lettuce, Radiſh, Spinage and Parſneps may be ſowne.

Note alſo, from cold are to bee kept Coleworts, Cabbage, Lettuce, Baſill, Cardons, Artochokes, and Colefloures.

Worthy remedies and ſecrets availing againſt the ſtroying of Snailes, Cankerwormes, the long bodied moths, garden fleas, earth-wormes, and Moles.

A *Fricanus*, ſingular among the Greek writers of husbandry, reporteth, that Garden plants and roots may well be purged and rid of the harmefull wormes, if their dennes or deep holes be ſmoaked, the winde aiding, with the dung of the Cow or Oxe burned.

That worthy *Pliny* in his firſt booke of hiſtories writeth, that if the owner or Gardener ſprinckleth the pure mother of the oyle Olive, without any ſalt in it, doth alſo drive the wormes away, and defend the plants and herbes from being gnawne of them. And if they ſhall cleave to the roots of the plants, through malice or breeding of the dung, yet this weedeth them clean away. The plants or herbs will not after be gnawne or harmed by garden-fleas, if with the naturall remedy, as with the herbe Rocket, the Gardener ſhall beſtow his beds in many places.

The Coleworts and all pot-herbs are greatly defended from the gnawing of the garden-fleas, by Radiſh growing among them. The eager or ſharp vineger doth alſo prevaile, tempered with the juice of Henbane, and ſprinckled on the garden-fleas. To theſe, the water in which the herbe *Nigella Romana* ſhall be ſteeped for a night, and ſprinckled on the plants, as the Greek *Pamphilus* reporteth, doth alike prevaile againſt the garden-fleas.

Paladius Rutilius reporteth, that the noiſome vermin or creeping things will not breed of the Pot-herbs,

herbes, if the Gardener ſhall before the committing to the earth, dry all the ſeeds in the skin of the Tortoiſe, or ſow the herbe Mint in many places of the garden, eſpecially among the Coleworts. The bitter Fitch and Rocket (as I afore uttered) beſtowed among the pot herbs, ſo that the ſeeds be ſown in the firſt quarter of the Moone, do greatly availe us. Alſo the Canker and Palmer worms, which in many places work great injurie both to the gardens & vines, may the owner or gardener drive away with the fig tree aſhes ſprinckled on them and the herbs.

There be ſome which ſprinckle the plants and herbes made with the lee of the fig-tree aſhes, but it deſtroies the wormes, to ſtrew (as experience reporteth) the aſhes alone on them.

There bee others which rather will to plant or ſow that big onion, named in Latine *Scilla* or *Squilla* here and there in beds, or hang them in ſundry places of the garden.

Others alſo will to fix river Creſſes with nailes in many places of the garden, which if they ſhal yet withſtand or contend with all theſe remedies, then may the Gardener apply to exerciſe this deviſe, in taking the Ox or Cow urine, and the mother of oile Olive, which after the well mixing together, and heating over the fire, the ſame be ſtirred about until it be hot, and when through cold, this mixture ſhall be ſprinckled on the pot-herbs and trees, doth marvellouſly prevaile, as the skilfull *Anatolius* of experience reporteth.

The worthy *Paladius Rutilius* reporteth, that if the owner or Gardener burne great bundles of the Garlicke blades (without heads) dried, through all the

allies of the Garden, and unto theſe the dung of Backes added, that the ſauour of the ſmoke (by the helpe of the wind) may be driven to many places, eſpecially to thoſe where they moſt abound & ſwarm, and the Gardener ſhall ſee ſo ſpeedy a deſtruction, as is to be wondred at.

The worthy *Pliny* of great knowledge reporteth, that theſe may be driven from the pot-herbes, if the bitter Fitch ſeeds be mixed and ſown together with them, or the branches of the trees, Creviſes hanged up by the hornes in many places, doth like prevaile. Theſe alſo are letted from increaſing, yea they in heaps preſently gathred are deſtroied, as the Greeks report of obſervation, if the Gardener by taking certaine Palmer or Canker-wormes out of the Garden next ioyning, ſhall ſeeth them in water with Dill, and the ſame being through cold, ſhall ſprinckle on the herbes and trees, that the mixture may wet and ſoke through the neſts, euen unto the young ones, cleaving together, that they may taſte thereof, will ſpeedily diſpatch them. But in this doing, the Gardener muſt boe very wary, and haue an attentive eye, that none of the mixture fall on his face or hands.

Beſides theſe, the owner or Gardener may uſe this remedy certain, and eaſily prepared, if about the big armes of trees, or ſtums of the herbes, he kindle and burne the ſtronger lime and brimſtone together. Or if the owner make a ſmoake with the Muſhromes, growing under the Nut tree, or burne the hooſes of Goats, or the gum *Galbanum*, or elſe make a ſmoake with the Harts horne, the winde aiding, by blowing towards them.

The husbandmen and gardeners in our tune have found

found out this eaſie practiſe, being now common every where: which is on this wiſe, that when theſe after ſhowres of raine are cropen into the warm ſun, or into places ſtanding againſt the ſunne, early in the morning ſhake either their fruits and leaves of the pot-herbs, or the boughes of the trees, for theſe being yet ſtiffe, through the cold of the night, are procured of the ſame, the lighter and ſooner to fall, nor able after to recover up againe, ſo that the Palmer worms thus lying on the ground, are then in a readineſſe to be killed of the Gardener.

If the owner mind to deſtroy any other creeping things noyous to herbes and trees, (which *Paladius* and *Rutilius* name both herb and Leek waſters) then let him hearken to this invention and deviſe of the Greeke *Dyophanes*, who willeth to purchaſe the maw of a Weather ſheep new killed, and the ſame as yet full of his excrementall filth, which lightly cover with the earth in the ſame place, where theſe moſt haunt in the Garden, and after two daies ſhall the Gardener find there, that the mothes with long bodies, and other creeping things will bee gathered in divers companies to the place right ouer it, which the owner ſhall either remove and carry further, or dig and bury very deep in the ſame place, that they may not after ariſe and come forth, which when the Gardener ſhall have exerciſed the ſame but twiſe or thriſe, he ſhall utterly extinguiſh, and quite deſtroy all the kinds of creeping things that annoy & ſpoile the Garden plants.

The husbandmen in Flanders arme the ſtockes, and compaſſe the bigger armes of their trees, with wiſps of ſtraw handſomely made and faſtened or bound

bound about, by which the Palmer wormes are constrained to creep up to the tops of the trees, & there ſtaid, ſo that, (as it were by ſnares and engines laid) theſe in the end are driven away, or thus in their way begun, are ſpeedily or ſoone after procured to turne backe againe. As unto the remedies of the Snailes particularly belongs. Theſe may the Gardener likewiſe chaſe from the kitchin herbs, if he either ſprinckle the new mother of the oyle olive, or ſoot of the chimney on the herbes, as if he beſtowed the bitter fitch in beds among them, which alſo avails againſt other noyſome wormes, and creeping things, as I afore uttered, that if the Gardener would poſſeſſe a greene and delectable garden, let him then ſprinkle diligently all the quarters, beds, and borders of the Garden, with the mixture of water and pouder of Fenny-greeke tempered together, or ſet upright in the middle of the garden, the whole bare head without the fleſh of the unchaſte Aſſe, as I afore wrote.

Excellent inventions and helps againſt the garden Moles.

THe skilfull *Paxamus* hath left in writing, that if the Gardener ſhall make hollow a big nut, or bore a hollow hole into ſome ſound piece of wood being narrow, in filling the one or the other with Roſin, Pitch, Chaffe and Brimſtone, of each ſo much as ſhall ſuffice to the filling of the Nut, or hollow hole in the wood, which thus prepared in a readines, ſtop every where with diligence, all the goings forth, and breathing holes of the mole, that by thoſe the fuming ſmoke in no manner may iſſue out, yet

ſo

ſo handle the matter, that one mouth and hole bee only left open, and the ſame ſo large, that well the nut or veſſel kindled within, may be laid within the mouth of it, wherby it may take the wind of the one ſide, which may ſo ſend in the ſavour both of the roſin and brimſtone into the hollow tombe, or reſting place of the Mole: by the ſame practiſe ſo workemanly handled, by filling the holes with the ſmoke, ſhall the owner or Gardener either drive quite away all the Moles in the ground, or finde them in ſhort time dead.

There bee ſome that take the white Neeſewort, or the rinde of *Cynocrambes* beaten and farced, and with Barley meale and egges finely tempered together, they make both Cakes and Paſties wrought with wine and milke, and thoſe they lay within the Moles deane or hole.

Albertus of worthy memory reporteth, that if the owner or Gardener cloſeth or diligently ſtoppeth the mouths of the Moleholes, with the garlick, onion, or leeke, it ſhall either drive the Moles away, or kill them, through the ſtrong ſavour ſtinking or breathing into them.

Many there be, that to drive away theſe harmefull Moles, do bring up yong Cats in their Garden ground, and make tame Weaſels, to the end, that either of theſe through the hunting of them, may ſo drive away this peſtiferous annoyance, being taught to watch at their ſtreit paſſages, and mouthes of the holes comming forth.

Others there bee alſo which diligently fill and ſtop up their holes with the red Okare or Ruddell, and juice of the wild Cucumber, or ſow the ſeeds of t

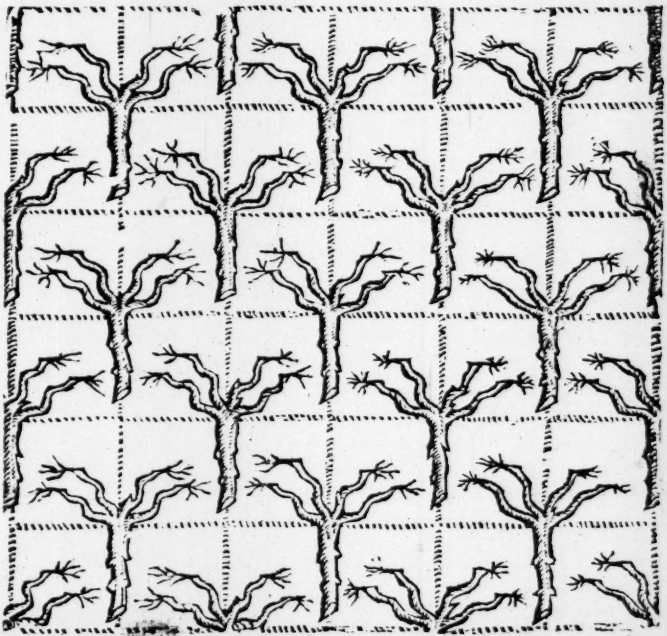
Palma Chriſti, being a kind of *Satyrion*, in beds, through which they will not after caſt up, nor tarry thereabout.

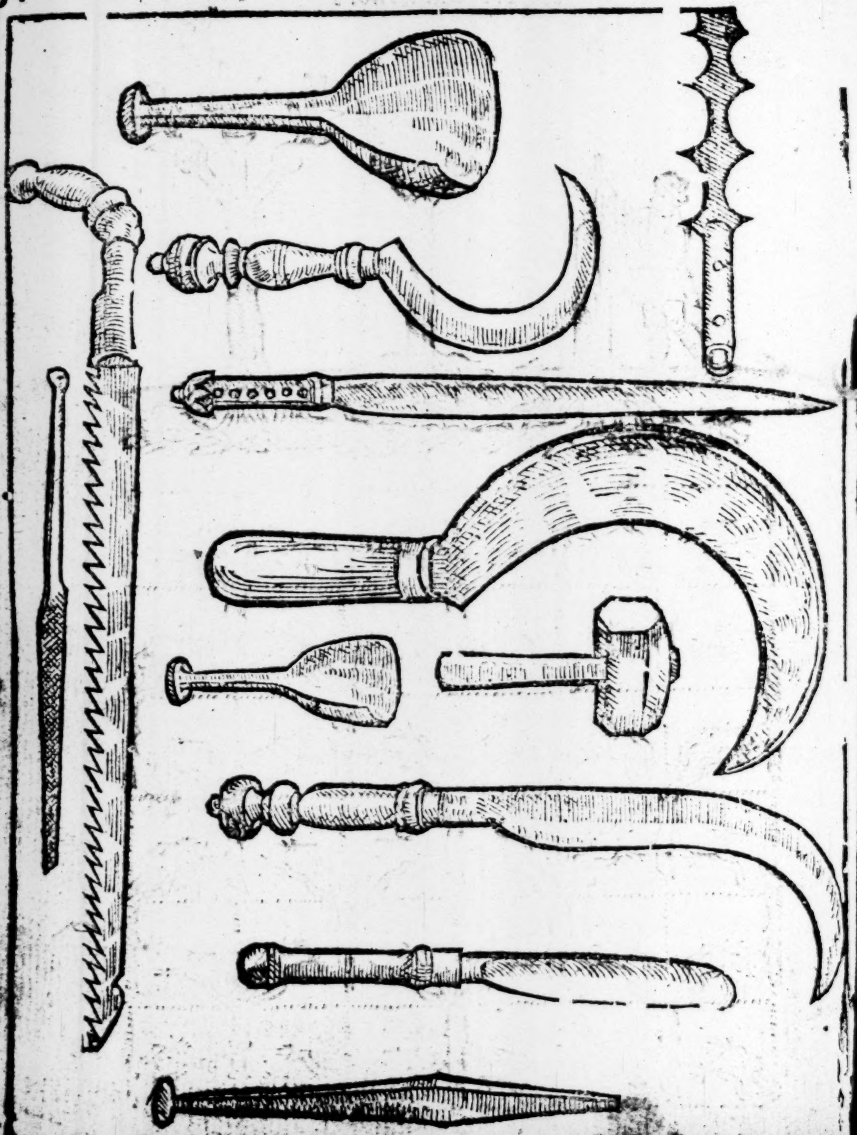
But ſome exerciſe this eaſie practiſe, in taking a live Mole, and burning the pouder of brimſtone about him, being in a deep earthen pot, through which he is procured to cry, all others in the meane time as they report, are mooved to reſort thither.

There are ſome beſides, which lay ſilke ſnares at the mouth of their holes.

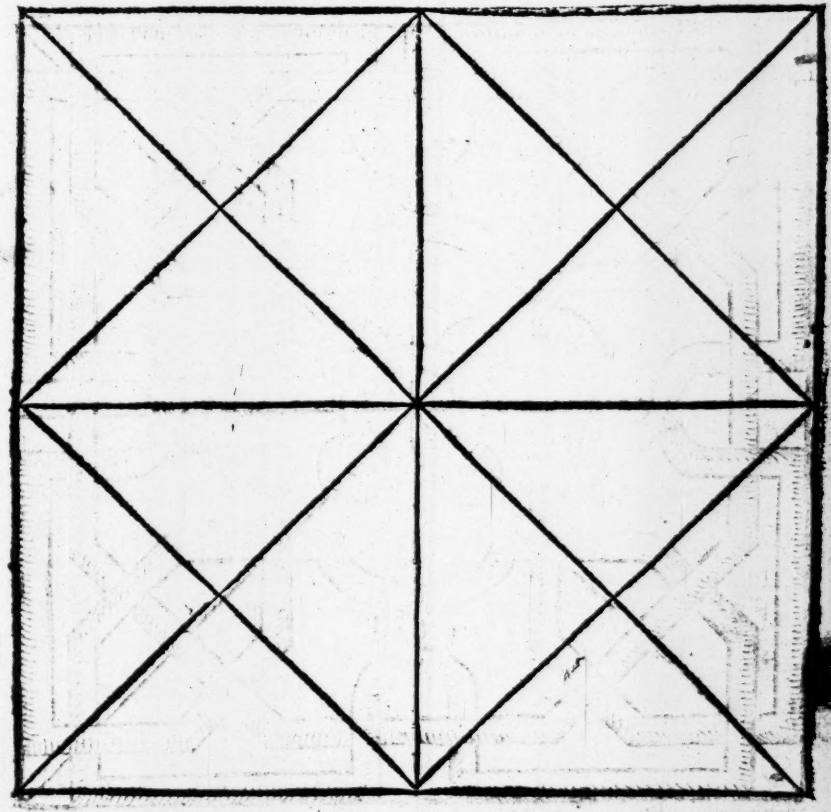
To the ſimple husbandmen may this eaſie practiſe of no coſt ſuffice, in ſetting downe into the earth a ſtiffe rod or greene branch of the Elder tree.

FINIS.



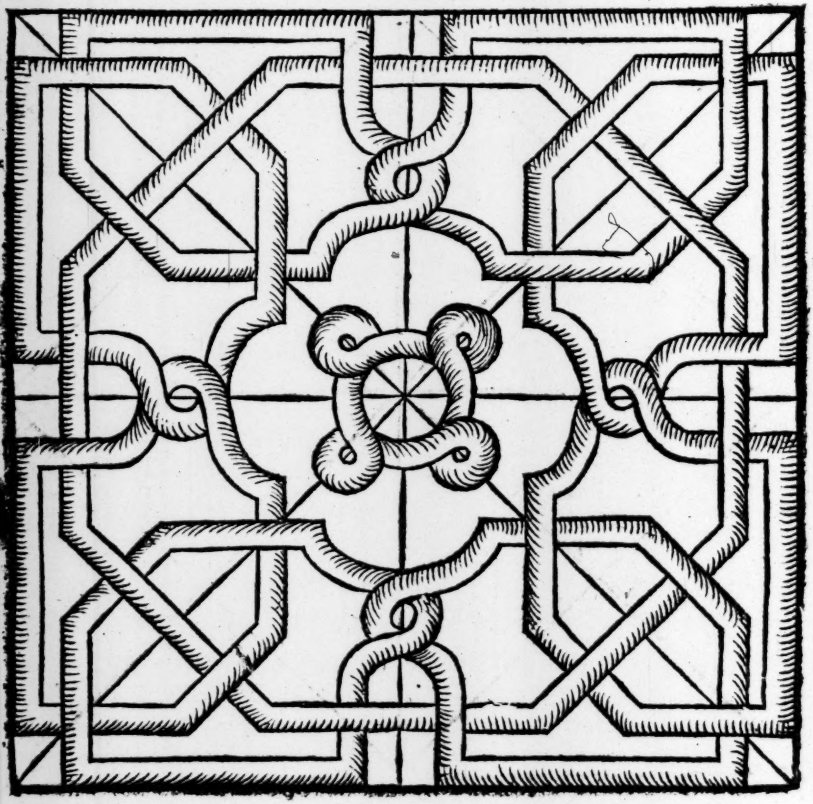


A Direction to ſet or lay your lines or thread to make or draw a ſimple Knot, without a border.

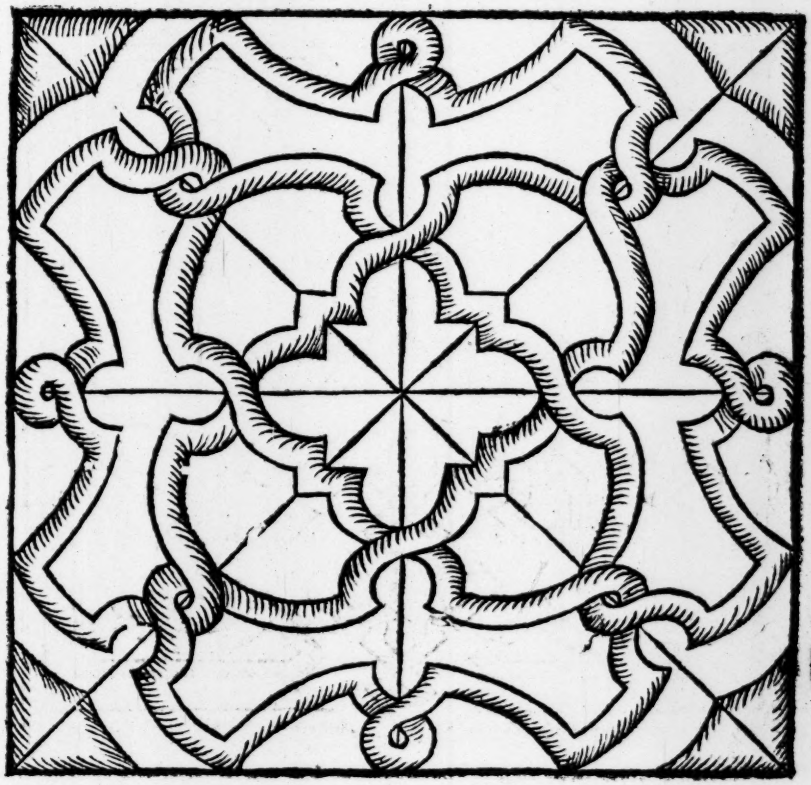


You muſt leave your Lines as they be firſt ſet, untill your Knot be altogether finiſhed or done.

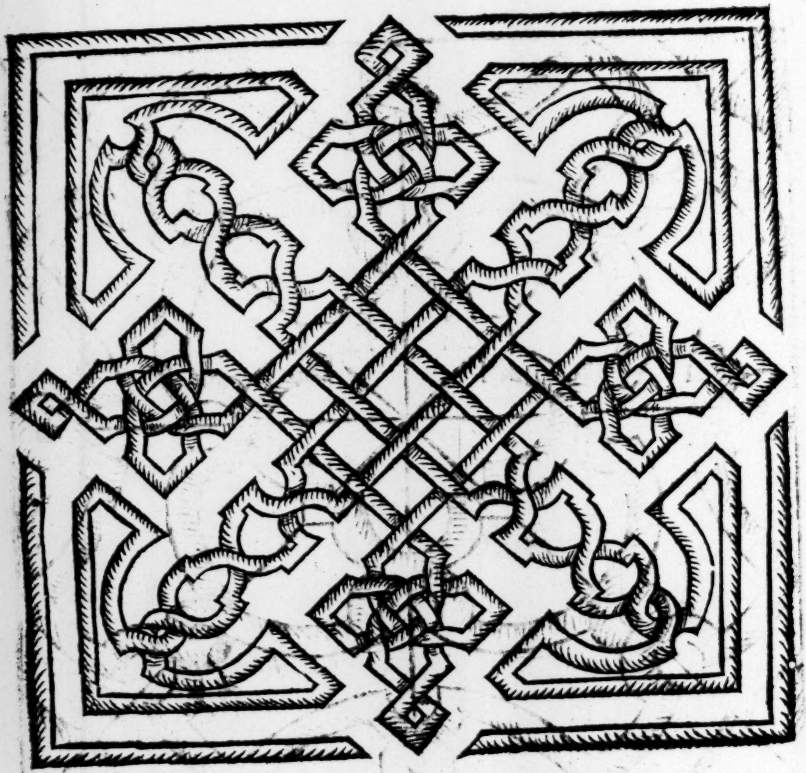
The Manner or Ordering to set the thread or line upon another manner of Knot.



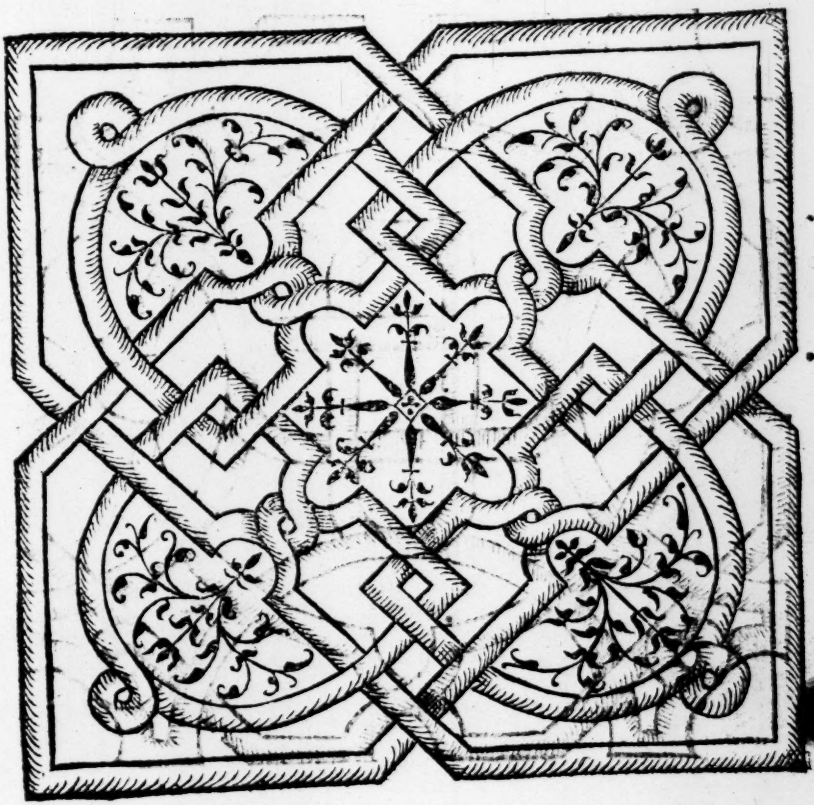
A Direction to faſten your Lines to make another manner of Knot.



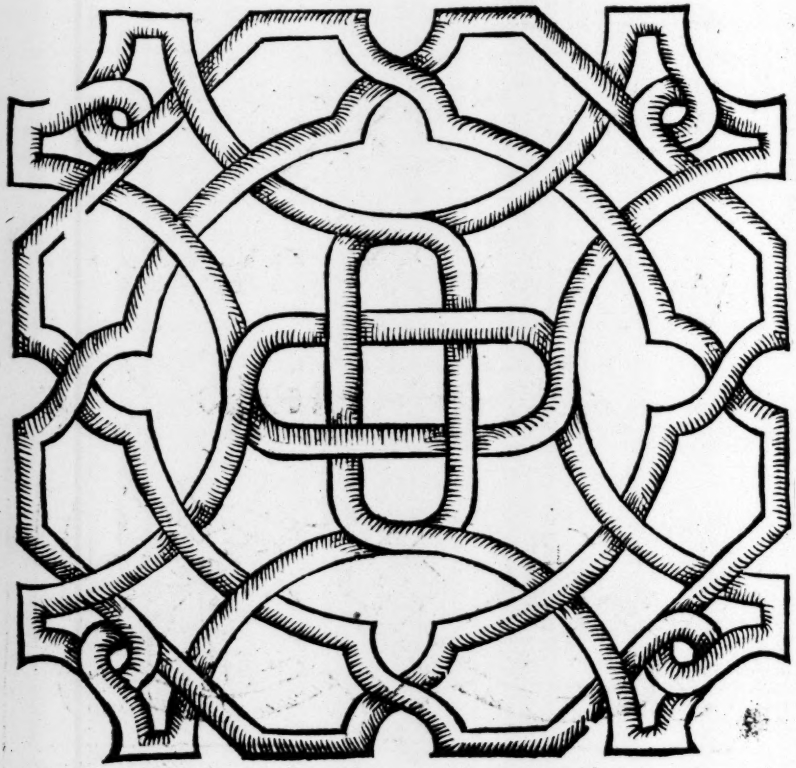
A plaine Knot without Lines.



A plaine Knot without Lines.



Another plaine Knot without Lines.



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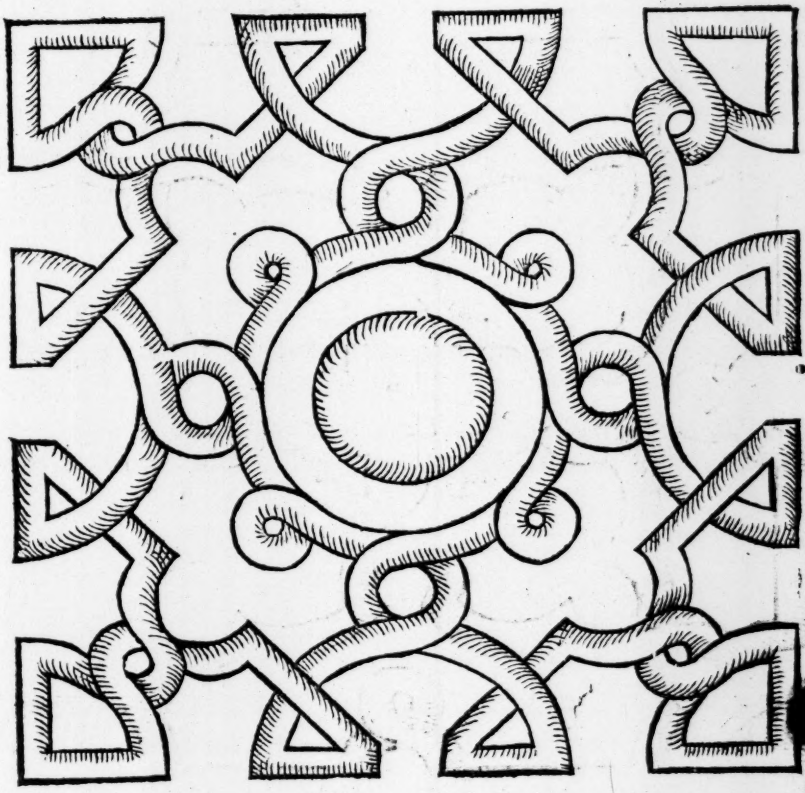

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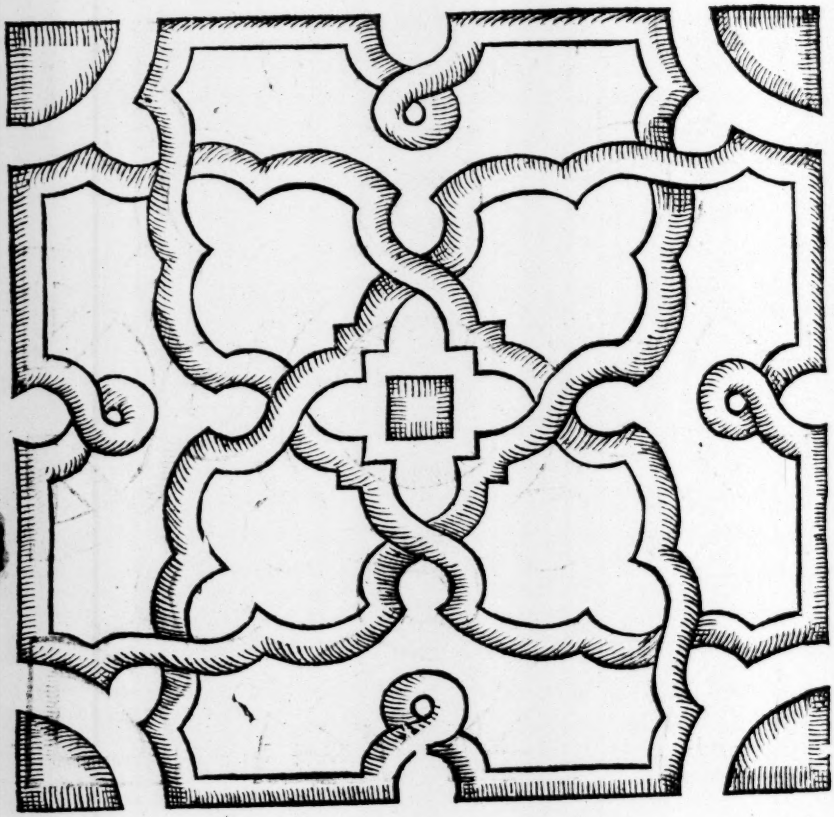

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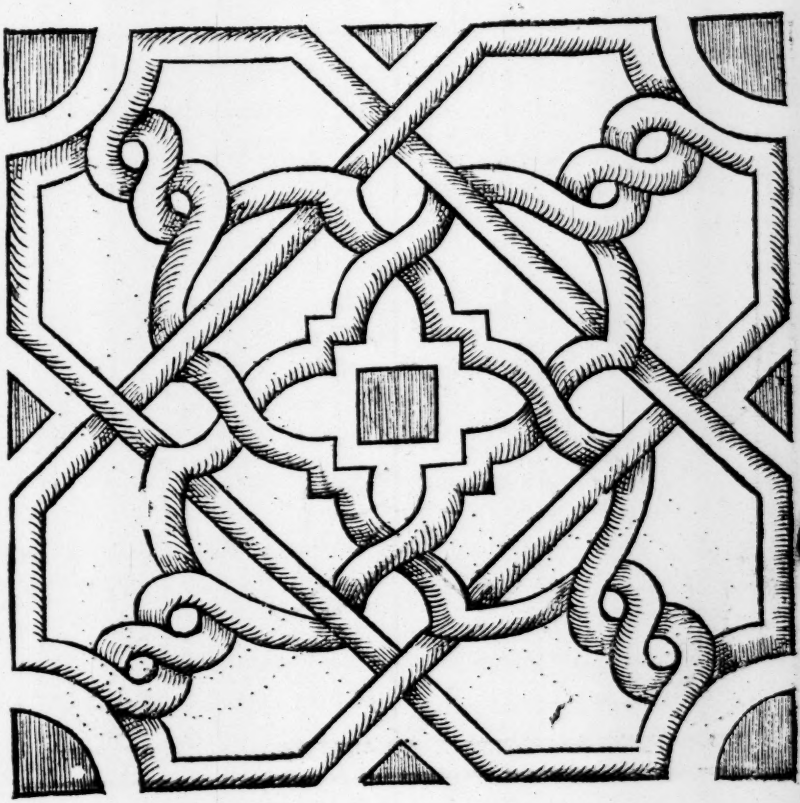

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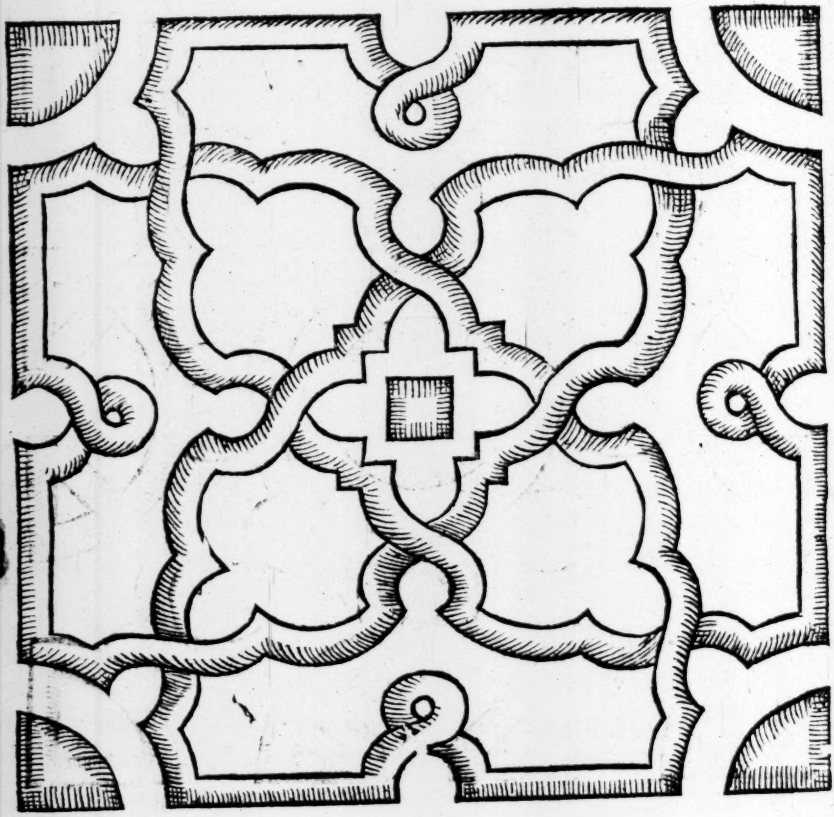

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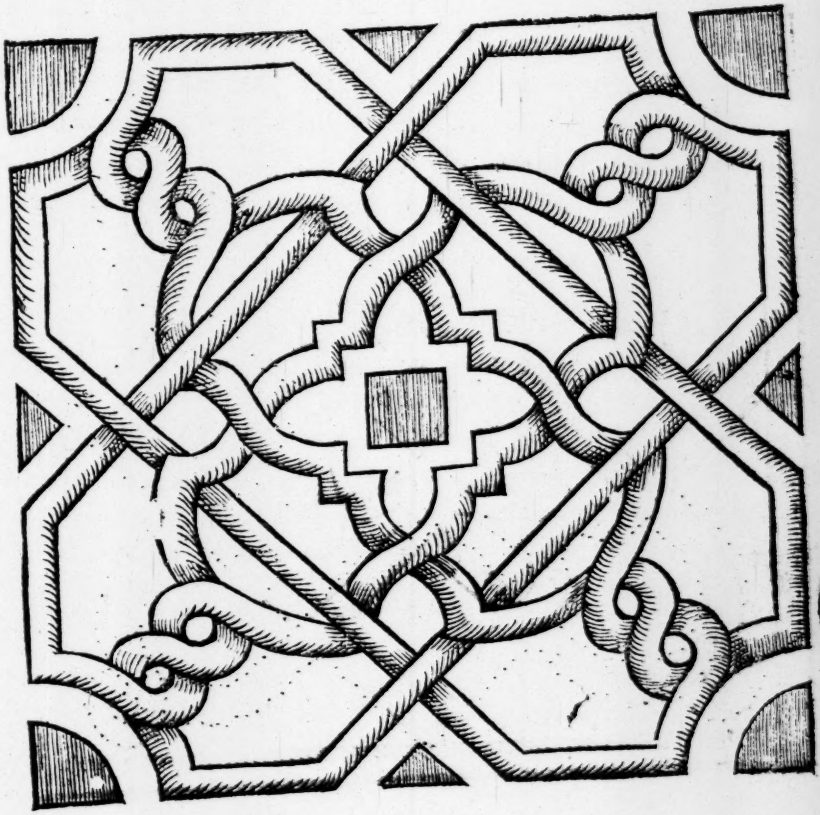

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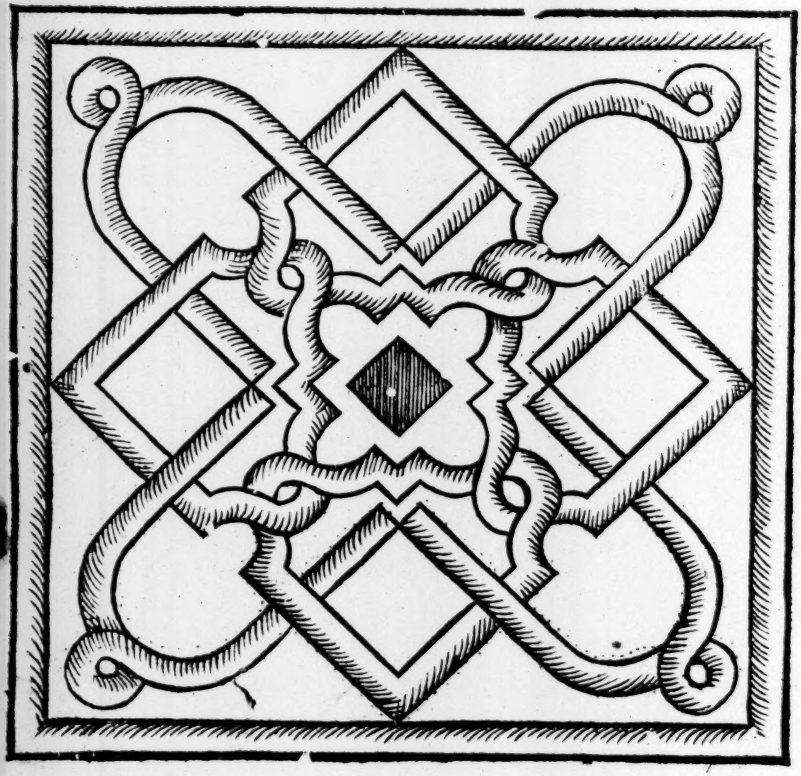

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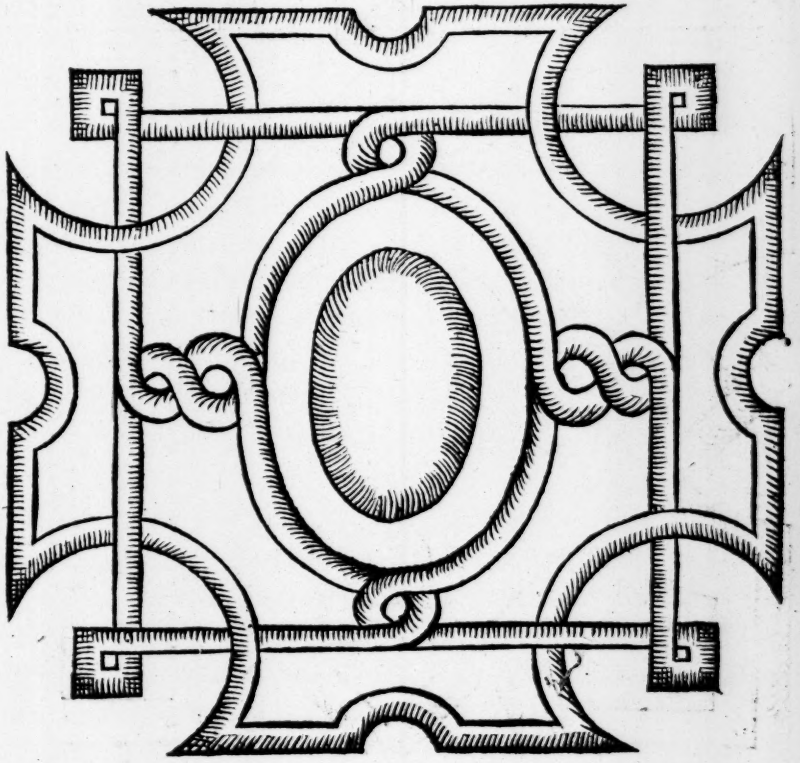

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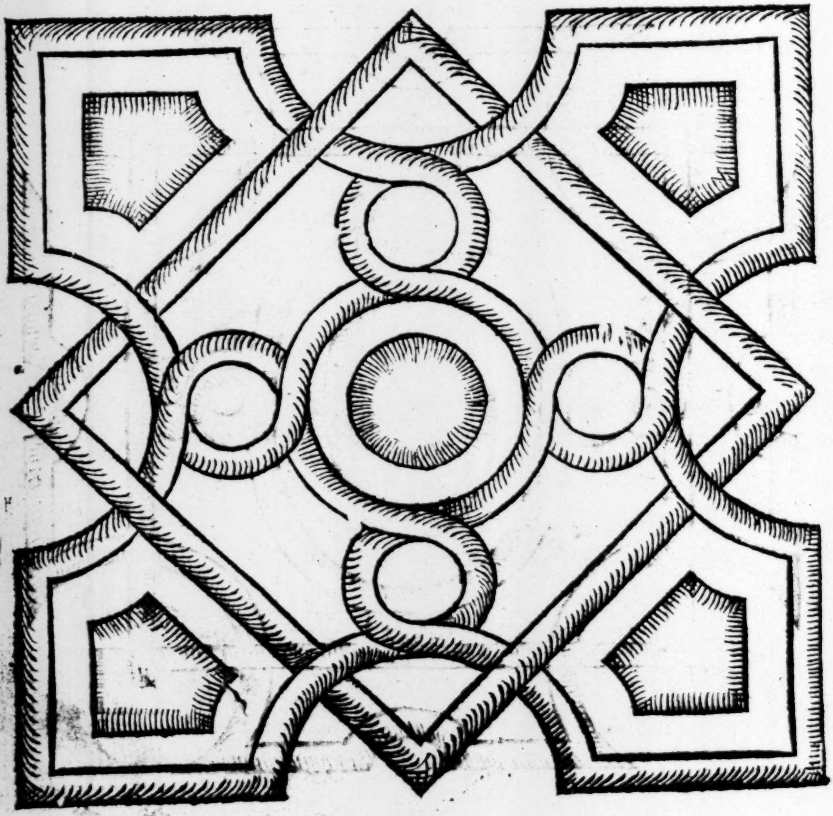
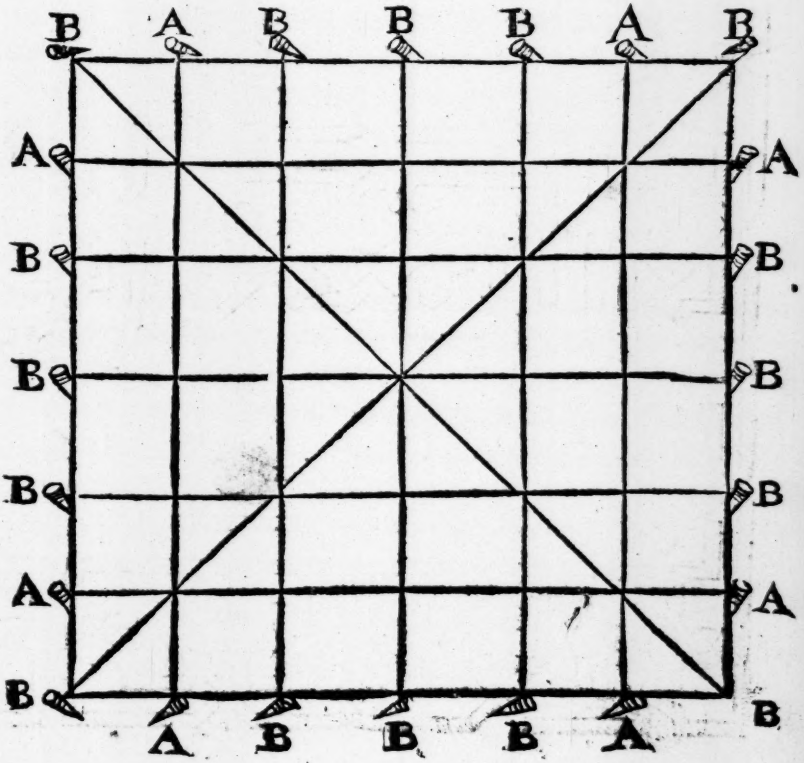


A Direction to faſten Cords or Lines to draw a Knot with a Border; as alſo to make a Border of Beds parted in the middeſt.



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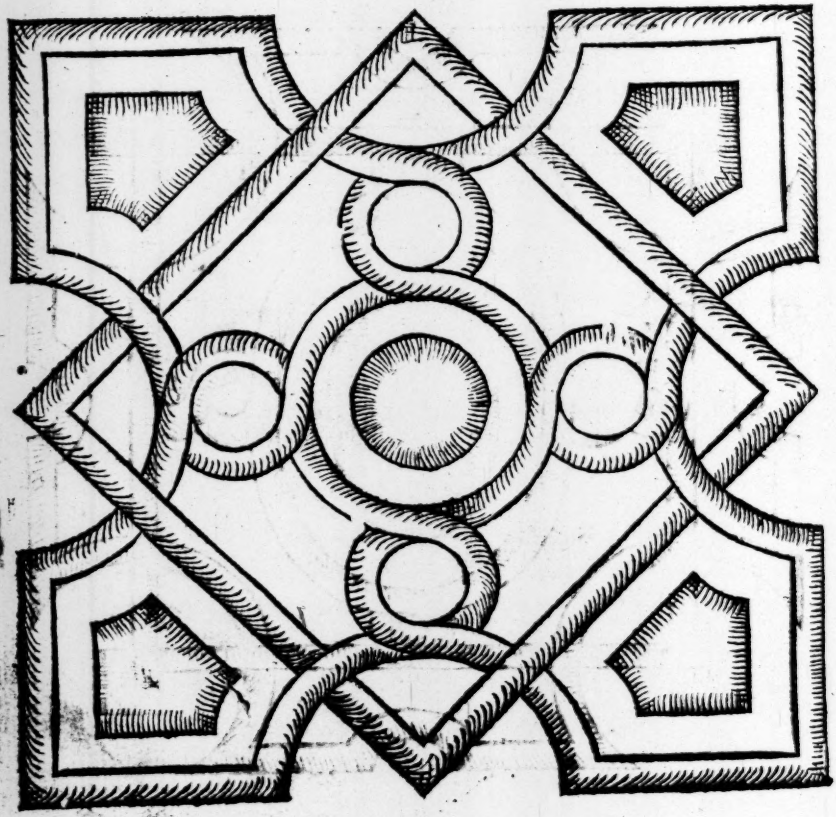
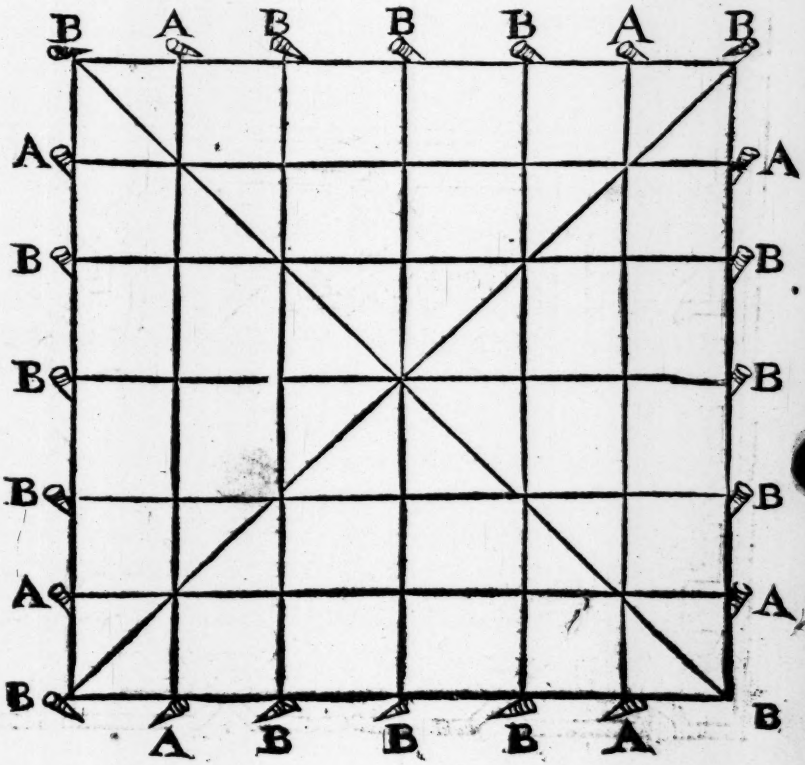
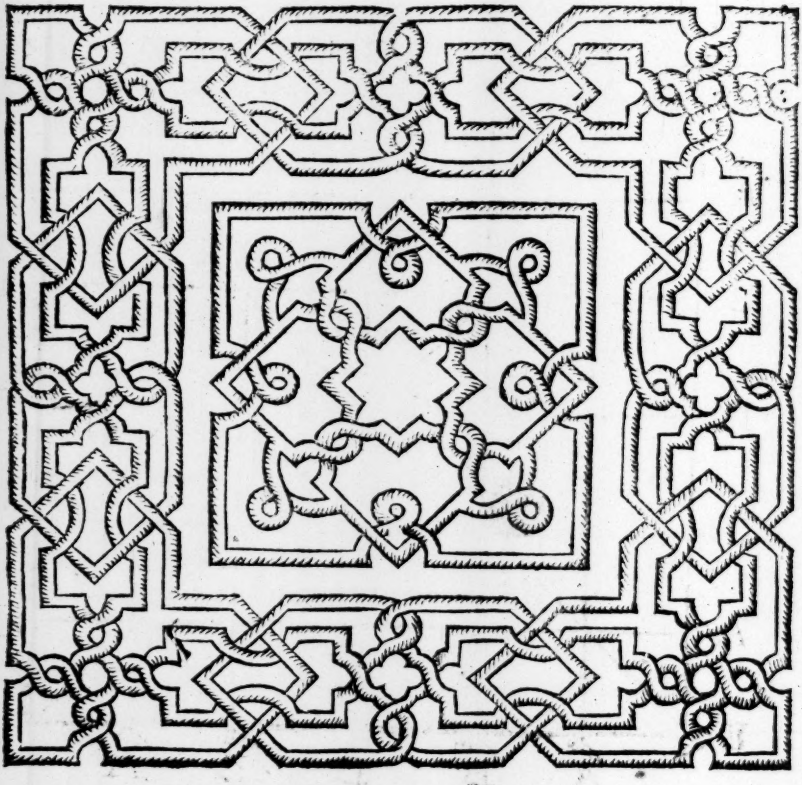


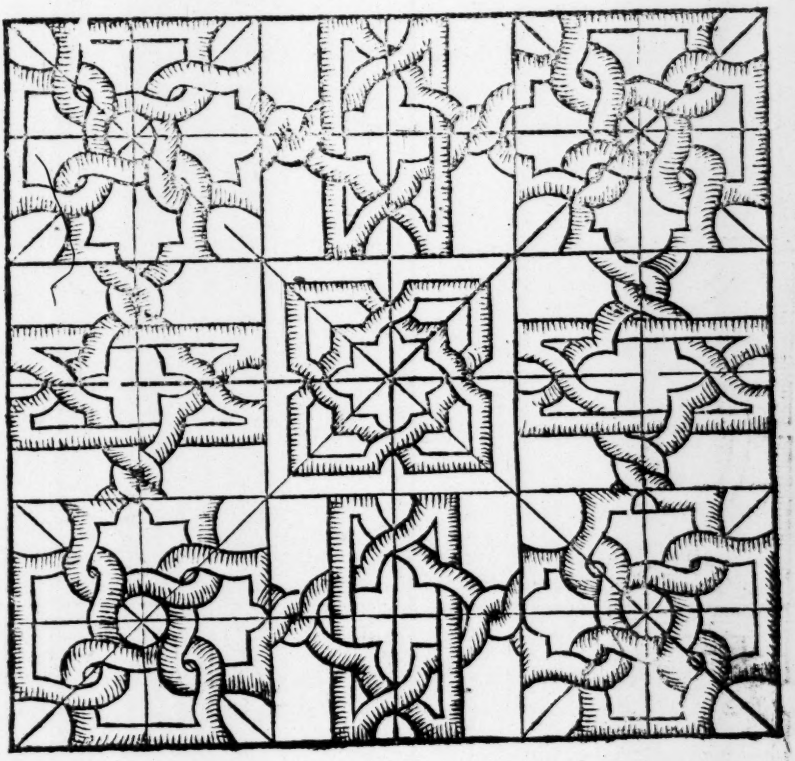
A Direction to faſten Cords or Lines to draw a Knot with a Border; as alſo to make a Border of Beds parted in the middeſt.



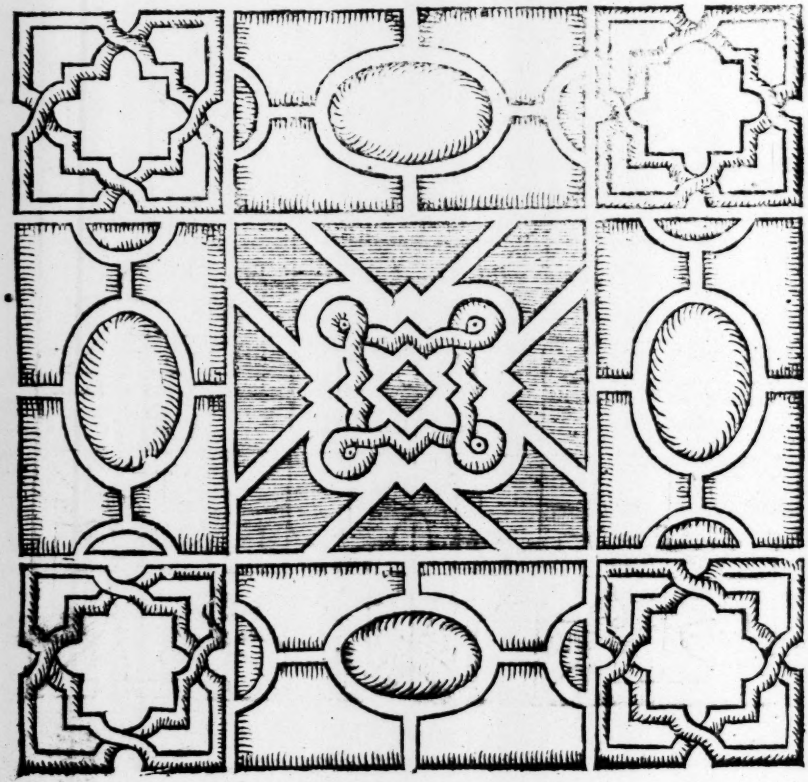
A Direction of the Cords faſtned upon the Border, with a Knot in the midſt



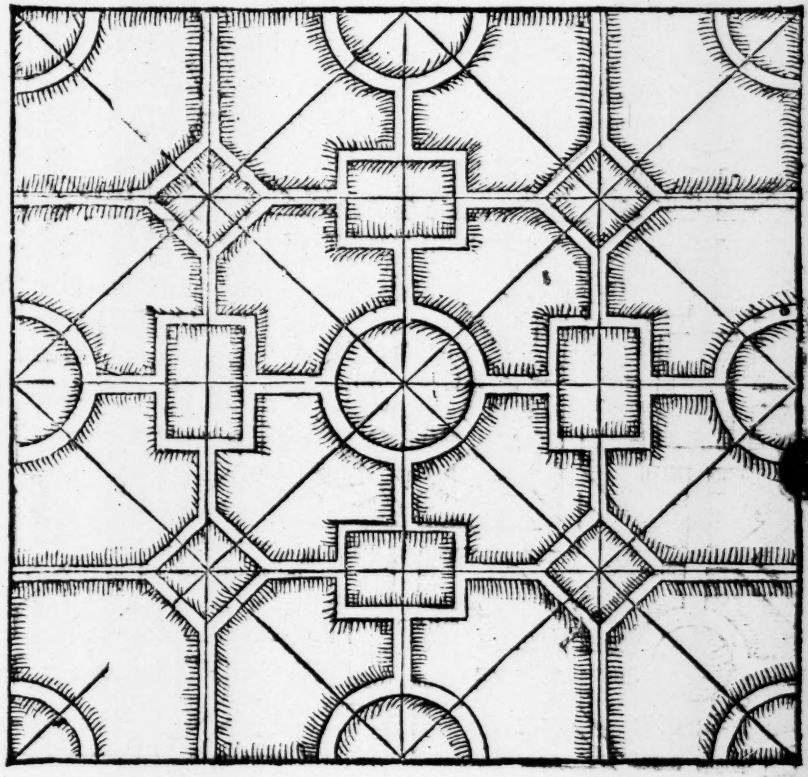
A Border with a Knot in the midſt thereof.



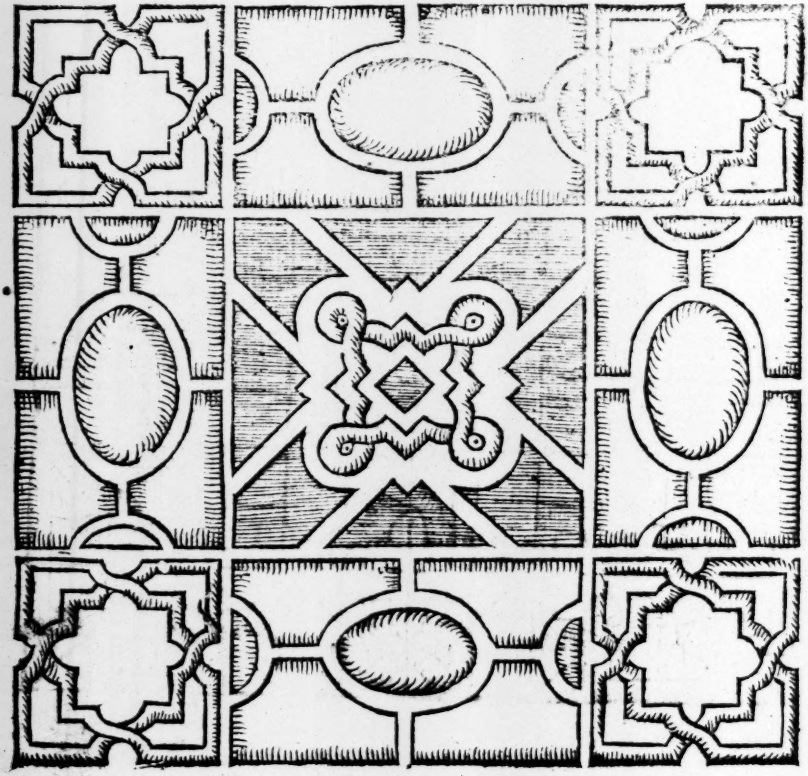
A Border or Knot divided or parted, containing five ſmall Knots.



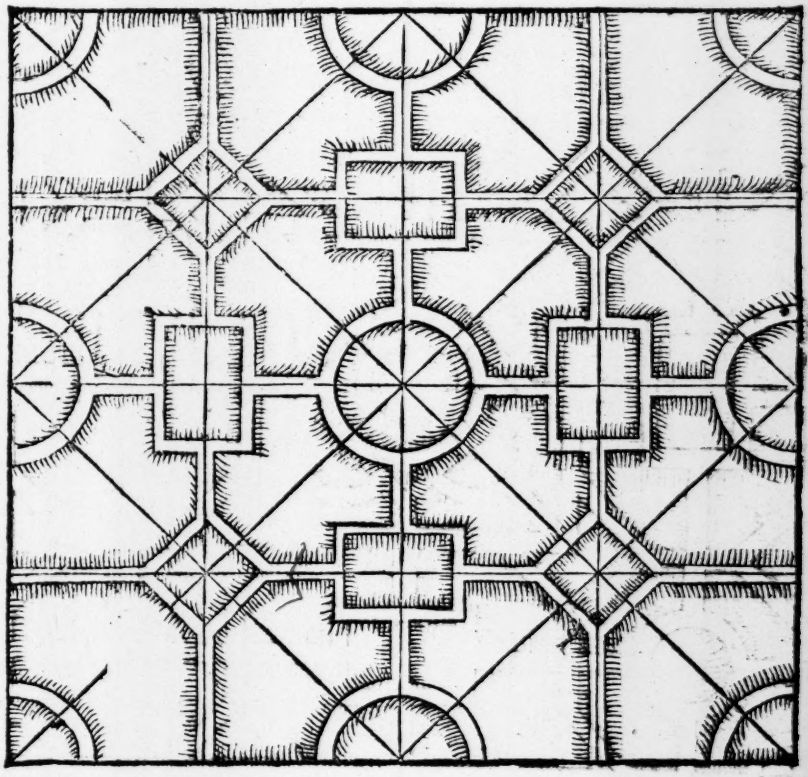
The forme of the Lines ſet upon the Knot, whoſe ſquares or beds are parted.



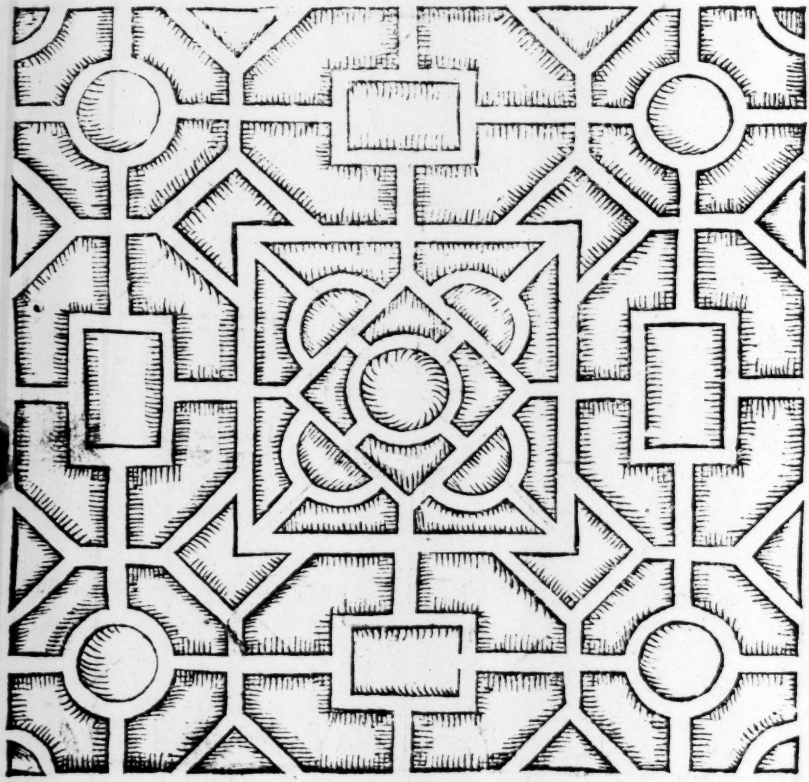
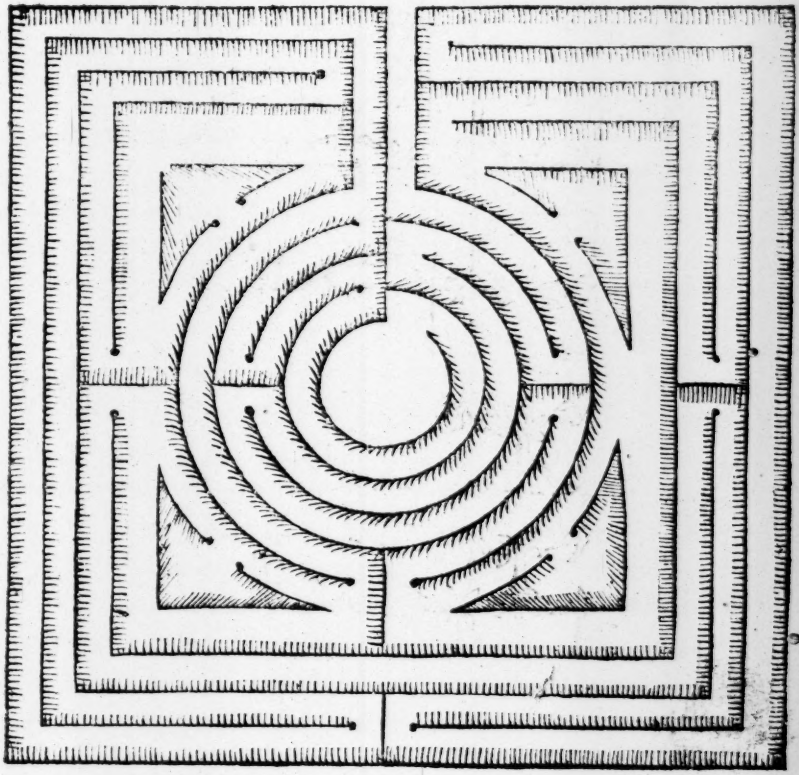
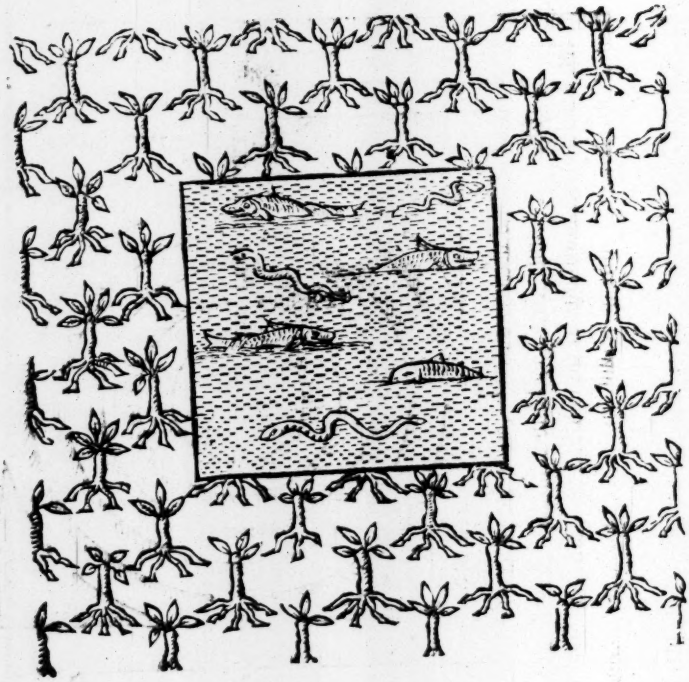
A Border or Knot divided or parted, containing five ſmall Knots.



The forme of the Lines ſet upon the Knot, whoſe ſquares or beds are parted.



A Border of Beds or Squares parted ;
and the midſt thereof



A Maze.